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FUNK'S 'G' HYBRID CORN BULLETIN

HARVEST NUMBER

Published by Original Funk Bros. Seed Co.
Bloomington, Ill. and Associate Growers

AUTUMN, 1940

EASIER PICKING, MORE PROFIT WITH "G" HYBRIDS

Save With "Tru-Drop" Round Kernel Seed

Round Kernels Are Proved Just As Good for Seed

By "RUSTY" LAIBLE
Agricultural Adviser, Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Reprinted From Sept. 21, 1940 Issue of Prairie Farmer

The large proportion of round kernels which are in the making for next year's supply of hybrid seed is of course due to the extreme weather conditions which prevailed in many areas during the pollinating season. Whether the silks were wilted and, therefore, unable to receive pollen, or whether the pollen was killed by the heat is a matter of small importance. The fact remains that in many fields only 50% to 90% of the silks were fertilized and the kernels which have resulted in many cases are scattered over the ear.

Why Kernels are Round

It is a safe prediction at this time that the industry as a whole will have more large round kernels in proportion to the crop than have ever been produced since hybrid corn has become popular. Even though an ear is quite well filled, the number of round kernels is likely to be higher than usual, because when one silk fails to receive pollen, this leaves a blank space in the ear and the kernels which develop around this blank space are rounded and the grader will put them into the classification which the industry generally has come to call round kernel seed.

Tribute to Manufacturers

Even in fields where the production of hybrid seed per acre is going to be quite satisfactory, the increase in proportion of round kernels is very evident. Fortunately for the farmer customer the major hybrid corn producers have installed expensive grading processing machinery which enables them to separate the different sizes and shapes of kernels into

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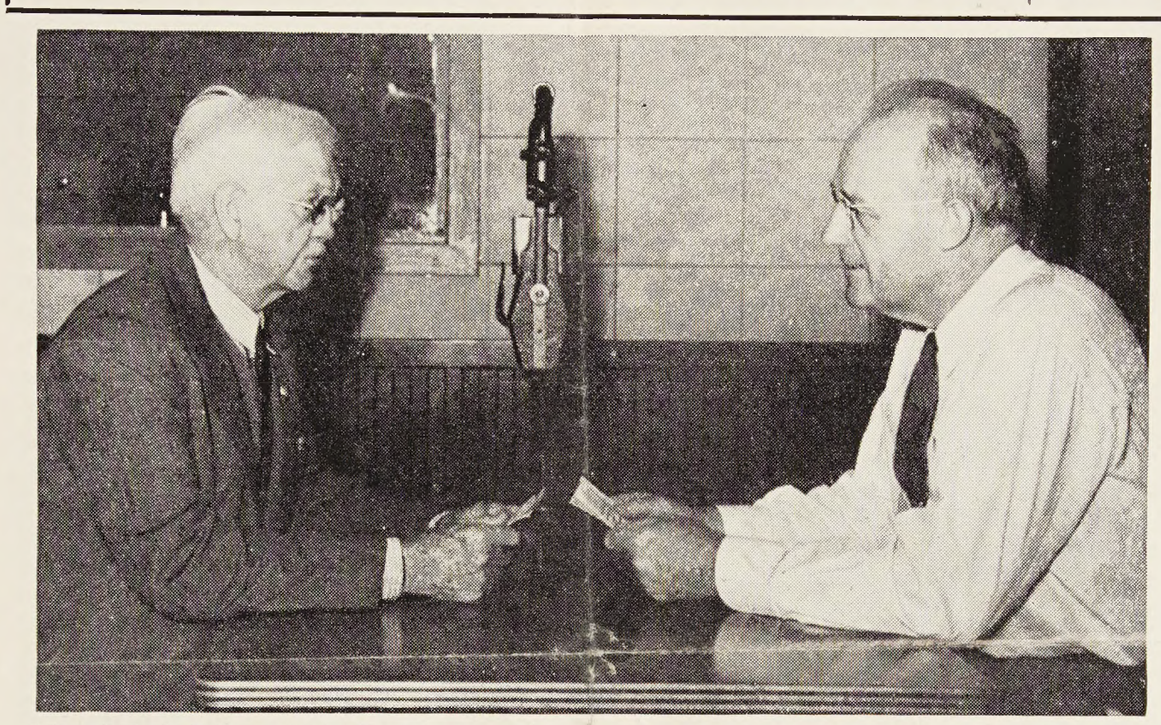
RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES 25th HYBRID ANNIVERSARY



"Gene" Funk (left), president Funk Bros. Seed Co. and founder of "G" Hybrids with Dave Thompson, Associate Editor of Prairie Farmer at the WLS microphone.

In a special program commemorating the twenty-fifth hybrid seed crop produced by Funk's, President "Gene" Funk was the guest speaker on Dave Thompson's Discussion Club program over Radio Station WLS, last month.

Because Mr. Thompson, now Associate Editor of Prairie Farmer, was McLean County Farm Adviser at the time when much of Funk's research which led to the development of hybrids, was underway, he was able to recall many interesting episodes of that period.

It was under Dave Thompson's supervision in 1915 that McLean County farmers subjected their corn to a test beside Mr. Funk's 176A, in 1915. This strain, developed by line breeding, making use of genetic factors which were then put to work in hybrid breeding, Thompson, recalled, beat the farmers' own corn in every test and probably did more than any other event to popularize the medium utility disease free type of ear. Thompson also recollected many of Funk's earlier experiments with hand pollinations and detasseling, as well as actual hybrid work and county performance plots which followed the establishment of a Field Station of the U.S.D.A. at Funk Farms in 1917.

Following the program, many WLS listeners availed themselves of an offer made over the broadcast to furnish interested persons a Booklet giving the history of the development of Commercial Hybrids on Funk Farms. Funks still have some of these booklets and readers of this bulletin may have a copy on request as long as the supply lasts. Write the Bloomington, Illinois, office.

HYBRID CORN QUIZ

Test your corn knowledge on these questions. Then turn to the pages indicated and find the answers in articles in this bulletin.

1.—Which state grows the highest proportion of hybrid corn? (page 2).

2.—Can corn yields be consistently guessed within a margin of ten percent error? (page 2).

3.—Which breed of hogs has the same color markings as a breed of cattle? (page 3).

4.—How fast may a corn picking machine be operated efficiently? (page 2).

5.—Does it pay to grind hybrid corn for hogs and cattle? (page 3).

6.—Is there any difference in yielding ability between round and flat kernel seed? (page 1).

7.—How many years has hybrid seed corn been available? (page 1).

Husking Records Show Funk Corn Cuts Harvest Costs

Research Data Emphasizes Importance of Factors That Increase Efficiency in Hand Harvesting

The individual farmer must decide for himself whether hand picking, a 2-row picker or a one-row picker is most efficient under his conditions. The system of farming that he is following, the acreage and yield of corn, the supply of regular labor available and prevailing prices and cost rates are factors that determine the system of harvesting.

Because these factors vary so greatly between individual farms and because improvements in picker construction and harvesting methods have taken place so rapidly it is almost impossible to do more here than to give the costs and labor requirements for husking by hand so that each farmer can use these as a standard for determining the desirability of mechanical harvesting.

Hybrids for Hand—Husking

A survey made some years ago in Eastern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio by the Department of Agriculture showed a cost of $4.50 per acre to husk 50 bu. corn by hand. Of this amount, however, $1.88 was a direct cash cost for labor at 5½ cents per bushel, $2.24 was unpaid family and horse labor and 34 cents depreciation on wagon and elevators.

In talking about the advantages of hybrid corn for mechanical picking we are likely to overlook how these same advantages help the hand husker. Farmers with a mind for figures used to think they were lucky if they could hire huskers who would get out an average of 10 bushels of corn per hour in a good field yielding around 40 to 50 bushels. Above this average yield, an increase of 10 bu. per acre results in an increase of 1 bushel per hour in the quanity husked. On their increased yields, as well as better standability and easier snapping, Funk's "G" Hybrids, therefore give the hand husker a big advantage.

Slim Pitzer, national corn-husking champion and holder of the Indiana state record of 34.564 bu. in 80 minutes, retired this season after more than 10 years as a contender in husking contests. Slim, who claims "G" Hybrids excel any

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Raymond Baker (left) and Lewis Moul in Baker's "G" Hybrid field near Mt. Pleasant, Ia. Neighbors estimated this field has prospects for a 125 bu. acre yield in the Iowa 10-Acre contest.

Upstanding rows and ears at convenient height on short shanks make mechanical harvesting a pleasure in this Central Illinois "G" Hybrid Field.

George Beach, Ashton, Illinois shows some G-114 ears on the farm of Ernest Sutton. This crop is one of the outstanding fields of corn in Lee County this season.

"G" Hybrid Seed Demand Skyrockets For 1941 Planting

Performance Under Unfavorable 1940 Season: Growing Use of Hybrid Over Country, Make Early Orders Advisable

Remember the hectic scramble for hybrid corn seed that resulted from its sudden popularity in the middle thirties and continued until seed producers caught up with the demand in the last few years?

Because the hybrid industry under favorable crop years has been able to increase seed production to meet this increased demand, many farmers have mistakenly assumed that from now on there will always be plenty of seed available.

Frankly, we hope this is the case. In planning 1940 seed production with Associate Growers, President "Gene" Funk warned all members of the organization that "Today more than ever we recognize our obligation because our thousands of farmer friends are counting on us to produce the hybrid that is best adapted to their farm." Under this far sighted policy more than 50,000 new customers are growing corn from Funk and Associate Growers; and "G" Hybrids this year were planted on over 2,000,000 acres of farm land.

Warn of Seed Shortage

Remember, unfavorable corn growing seasons like the present one made the hybrid industry. The Corn Belt Farm Dailies, in a recent editorial warned readers, "Those wanting hybrid seed better get busy, by all reports, for there won't be enough to go around. The latecomers will get caught short."

In support of this contention, the paper cites the increase in hybrid corn acreage in Iowa this season to 88 percent of the state corn acreage compared with 74 percent last year. Similar increases have taken place in other states and the hybrid percentages below show there is still plenty of room for expansion of demand, especially when we consider that many Illinois and Iowa counties are growing over 95% hybrid. Following is the percentage by states for 1940:

Iowa	88%
Illinois	77%
Indiana	66%
Ohio	57%
Minnesota	54%
Wisconsin	51%
Missouri	28%
Nebraska	23%
South Dakota	12%
Kansas	8%

More than half of the total corn belt acreage is in hybrid now. But there's ground for a lot of seed in the other half. Hybrid acreage in the Eastern and Southern states has just this season began an expansion that may be quite as fast a changeover as the cornbelt has undergone but which, of course, will be less dramatic because of the relatively smaller acreage involved.

Performance Ups Demand

For example, the whole south last year raised only a little more corn than did the cornbelt state of Iowa alone. As cornbelt farmers do not sell their crop to the South anyway, most of them welcome the contribution hybrids are making toward more and better feed for subsistence living on southern farms.

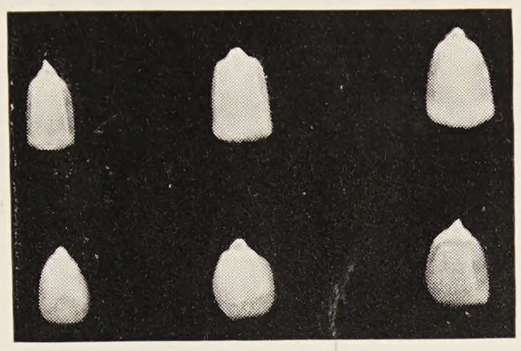
Sales of "G" Hybrids, to date are more than three times last year's figures. This increase is due mainly to the conditions of the 1940 season which brought out the superiority of 'Weatherproofed" Funk Strains. Away to a fast start, "G" Hybrid fields escaped most of the replanting troubles from the cold wet spring. Fewer than one Funk planted field per 1000, by actual seed replacement records, was replanted. When the summer drought hit, Funk strains, "Bred to Beat the Elements" and tried, not only through droughts of earlier years but in the interim through drought plantings in the Western and Southern Corn Belt, proved ready for the challenge. Preliminary yields from our plots indicate that these strains will register the greatest percentage increase over both open-pollinated and competitive hybrids in history.

U. S. corn production outlook for October, 1940 was for 2,352,185,000 bu. as against 2,619,137,000 last year. The average yield of 27.2 but. per acre compares with 29.5 bu. in 1939. Greatest decrease in yield is in the central cornbelt; Illinois for example has an average yield of 41 bu. per acre compared with 52 bu. last year.

NATION-WIDE TRIAL PLOT PROGRAM PROVES 'G' HYBRIDS

This Proving Plot at Sioux Falls, South Dakota is just one outpost of Funk's far-flung system of more than 2,500 plots where "G" Hybrid performance is measured from the Atlantic Coast to the Rockies each season.

SIX 'TRU-DROP' GRADES



Small Flat Small Round | Regular Flat Regular Round | Large Flat Large Round

Save With Round Kernels

(Continued from page 1)

the respective grades, so that the farmer who purchases the seed can plant the same accurately in any modern corn planter.

A tribute should be paid to the manufacturers of corn planters serving the corn belt area because they have devised very successful equipment for planting round kernels. In fact a modern corn planter with proper plates will plant practically any size or shape of seed if it is graded uniformly. All of this is just another way of saying that the large percentage of round kernel hybrid seed which will be produced this year will not be a loss to the industry or to the farmer who will necessarily need to use it, as it is rather generally accepted that there will not be enough flat kernel hybrid seed to take care of the demand for 1941.

Dr. J. R. Holbert, Plant Breeder for Funk Bros. Seed Company, is authority for the statement that no other single phase of corn growing has been as thoroughly tested under every conceivable condition as has the value of different sizes and shapes of kernel. He reports that more than 600 official experiments are on file in the library at Washington, D. C., where size and shape of kernel have been tested to see whether or not there is any difference in the yielding ability of round kernel hybrid seed as compared with the flat kernel types. A summary of these extensive experiments brings only one conclusion, and that it that there is no difference in the ability of round or flat kernels to produce a good crop for the farmer who uses them.

Germ Plasm is Identical

The germ plasm which represents the characteristics which have been bred into a specific hybrid is of course identical in the round kernels and the flat kernels. The only difference is in the shape of the container for the germ which is the kernel itself. The fact that the starch around the germ is round or square instead of flat does not make any difference. The very fact that this is true is going to enable a lot of farmers to have good quality hybrid seed to plant next spring in spite of the handicaps which the industry has had to meet during the growing season. This assumption is, of course, based on the idea that no further damage will result in further depleted supplies.

There are those folks in the industry who feel that there will not be enough good quality hybrid seed corn to go around this year. Whether or not this is true will depend on how generally farmers in the marginal corn growing territory accept hybrids this season. If there is any substantial increase in the use of hybrid corn in territory where this type of seed has not been previously used, it is quite possible that there might not be enough good seed to go around. This remains to be seen, however.

CUT HARVEST COSTS

(Continued from page 1)

hybrid he has ever competed in for big ears, clean snapping, standability and convenient ear placement, trained for his contest appearances with 80 minute sprints in the Funk fields on his Fountain County Farm. In each contest he entered he went into the contest knowing that he had picked faster in training than during the preceding year . . . an increase he attributes mainly to improved picking fields.

Millard Harp, a Sangamon county, Illinois, corn husker was so impressed with the picking qualities of "G" Hybrids that last year he kept records of his work on the Otto Frey farm. "I shucked 7,026 bu. of Funk's 'G' Hybrids last fall in 50 days of nine hours each. My biggest day was 164 bushels," Frey reports. Frey hauled all corn two miles to the elevator and did his regular chores every day. Nor has the hand husker missed entirely the greater efficiency of machines and corns that made mechanical picking gain so rapidly in popularity. For example, in 1928 and 1929 the Illinois Agricultural Engineering Department found hand huskers leaving 2.8 bu. per acre in fields. Last fall in Central Illinois hybrid fields the U.S.D.A. found only 1.7 bu. per acre ear and shelled gleanings left by hand huskers. Further, hand pickers using rubber tired wagons are able to haul bigger loads, waste less time in driving to and from crib and with modern elevators, unload their corn in less than half the time.

Husking Speeds

To husk an acre of corn requires approximately 2.50 miles of travel with a one-row picker; 1.25 miles with a two-row machine. The greater the speed the more corn can be harvested. In strong-stalked "G" Hybrids, regardless of how high the yield, customers report they consistently run their tractors with pneumatic tires at 5 miles per hour. The Iowa Corn Research Institute last fall tested speeds of 3, 3.6 and 5 miles per hour in corn yielding 90 bu. per acre. There was practically no difference in field losses.

Larger Capacity Wagons

Another way to save labor and time, the Institute found, is to use larger capacity wagons. Two 40 bushel wagons were rebuilt to hold 70 bushels. One man with the two 70 bushel wagons could harvest and crib 60 bushel corn with a total labor expenditure of .6 man hours per acre. This was 25 percent less than the .8 man hours used with three 40 bushel wagons. Carl O. Johnson, Marshall County, Illinois Funk's "G" Hybrid raiser who had the highest machinery efficiency index in the Illinois Farm Management Service last year, uses flare-top wagons of large capacity to husk into. He has no horses but uses a second small tractor to haul wagons from the field and at the crib uses the power-take-off of this light tractor to elevate the corn.

Handling Heavy Corn

Farm equipment manufacturers have almost doubled the capacity of their picker rollers, either by adding to length or number of rollers, to give their machines capacity to take care of larger hybrid yields. Despite this, there is no question that in years like 1938 and 1939, "G" Hybrids are likely to tax picker capacities. One solution suggested by the Iowa Corn Research Institute is to plant for higher yields by decreasing row spacing rather than by increasing kernels per hill. After removing half the stand from 90 bushel corn the institute found that corn left in the field dropped from 7.6 percent in the full stand to 1 percent in the half stand.

Estimate--Don't Guess On Your 1940 Crop of Funk's "G" Hybrids

Here are Rules to Make Accurate Check of Corn Yields on Your Farm: Tests Prove Farmers Poor Guessers

Sure, we all like to speculate on corn yields. But the plain facts are that few if any farmers have the ability to guess yields by appearance accurately enough to detect those small but yet profitable yield increases that result from use of better "G" Hybrid strains or recommended crop practices.

Most Guesses Inaccurate

Especially is this true in hybrids where plant characteristics throw you off. In Funk strains, for example, because the big ears fill the husks completely and are held close to the stalk on short, strong shanks, there often appears less corn in the field then in a competitive hybrid with long shanks and loose husks. But when it's husked out, what a difference! Even our testing crews who harvest thousands of trial plots each fall, cannot often rank the strains until they have totaled the weights. At the Illinois cornhusking contest last year more than half the farmers in a yield guessing contest missed by nine bushels or more per acre and the average guess was 5.8 bu. below the actual yield of 94.36 bu. per acre. In 1939 Illinois Farm Management cooperators guessed their own yields low by 16%.

For these reasons we urge you to either make an estimate using the procedures below, or if you prefer, ask your local "G" Hybrid representative to take a yield check of your corn. These tests are reasonably accurate and will probably change your opinions in regard to many strains in your fields.

In the farm management survey, random samples made in this way were within 8 percent in all 20 fields and the average was only one-half percent below harvested yield.

How To Estimate Yields

To estimate yield of a field of corn pick and weigh all corn from 25 consecutive hills in four representative locations. Multiply weight of corn from these 100 hills (in lbs.) by correct factor below. Results is yield in bushels per acre.

Row Spacing	70 lb. Basis	80 lb. Basis
3 ft., 4 in. x 3 ft., 4 in.	.56	.49
3 ft., 4 in. x 3 ft., 6 in.	.533	.467
3 ft., 6 in. x 3 ft., 6 in.	.503	.445

Drilled Corn

Take the weight of corn husked from the proper distance (see table below) multiply by 100 and divide by the estimated number of pounds per bushel depending on the moisture in the corn.

Rows 3 ft., 6 in. apart pick 124 feet and multiply by 100.

Rows 3 ft., 4 in. apart pick 131 feet and multiply by 100.

Rows 3 ft., 2 in. apart pick 137 feet and multiply by 100.

To get shelling percentage, shell 25 pounds of your corn samples. Divide the weight of shelled corn by 25 to get shelling percentage.

Nelson P. Jones (right) and Lloyd Skelton, Ind. Funk Representative in "G" Hybrid field that made 168 bu. official yield from round kernels.

Rounds Produce 168 Bu. Crop

Nelson P. Jones of Whiteland, Indiana chalked up one of the highest yields of corn in 1939 that has ever been recorded in the officially checked yield records of the Corn Belt. His yield of more than 168 bushels per acre in the Indiana 5-Acre Corn Yield Contest was produced with *large round kernel G*-135.

Thousands of farmers have learned that round kernels are not only a good "buy," but that they produce splendid crops of corn equal to that produced by any other grade of seed. The experience of Mr. Nelson P. Jones indicates that these grades can be *successfully used.*

"G" HYBRIDS AGAIN "CHAMPIONS OF FIELD AND FEED LOT"

New Experiments Prove Hybrid Is Best for Feeding

Livestock Tests Reported By Illinois, Nebraska, Indiana and Missouri Stations

From reports of Illinois, Purdue, Missouri and Nebraska which we have recently examined, the following statement by Dr. B. W. Fairbanks, associate chief of swine husbandry at Illinois seems to hit the nail on the head. Differences in palatability as reflected in rate and economy of gains, Dr. Fairbanks told Illinois hog raisers, are differences between specific strains of corn regardless of whether the strains are of hybrid or open-pollinated origin.

In other words, a good feeding corn is good because it is bred to the ear and kernel characteristics liked by livestock. Naturally in hybrids of controlled breeding it is possible to duplicate the desired characteristics of indentation and kernel quality more uniformly through a lot of corn. But an individual ear of good feeding type is good, whether hybrid or open-pollinated.

Hybrid Leads Illinois Tests

Dr. Fairbanks reported that when the Illinois pigs were fed four different kinds of corn, free-choice consumption was as follows:

Hybrid No. 1 ..... 45%
Open-Pollinated No. 1 ..... 29%
Hybrid No. 2 ..... 19%
Open-Pollinated No. 2 ..... 7%

Thus it is seen that the hybrid strains and open-pollinated varieties, designated here only by lot (not strain) numbers, varied in palatability with one hybrid seven times as popular with the pigs as one open-pollinated and another hybrid less palatable than the other variety.

Cattle were equally well satisfied with hybrid in other Illinois tests. When three lots of heifers were given eight pounds per head of the following corns the average time to clean up the feed was as follows:

Open-pollinated (1937 crop) ..... 25.5 min.
Hybrid Corn (1939 crop) ..... 16.7 min.
Open-pollinated (1939 crop) ..... 14.8 min.

On full feed the heifers left a fourth of the 1937 open-pollinated while cleaning up the new hybrid and dent corns. The hybrid returned the greatest income per bushel fed; heifers paying 77 cents per bushel for hybrid, 72 cents for new open-pollinated and 69 cents for 1937 open-pollinated.

What About Old Corn?

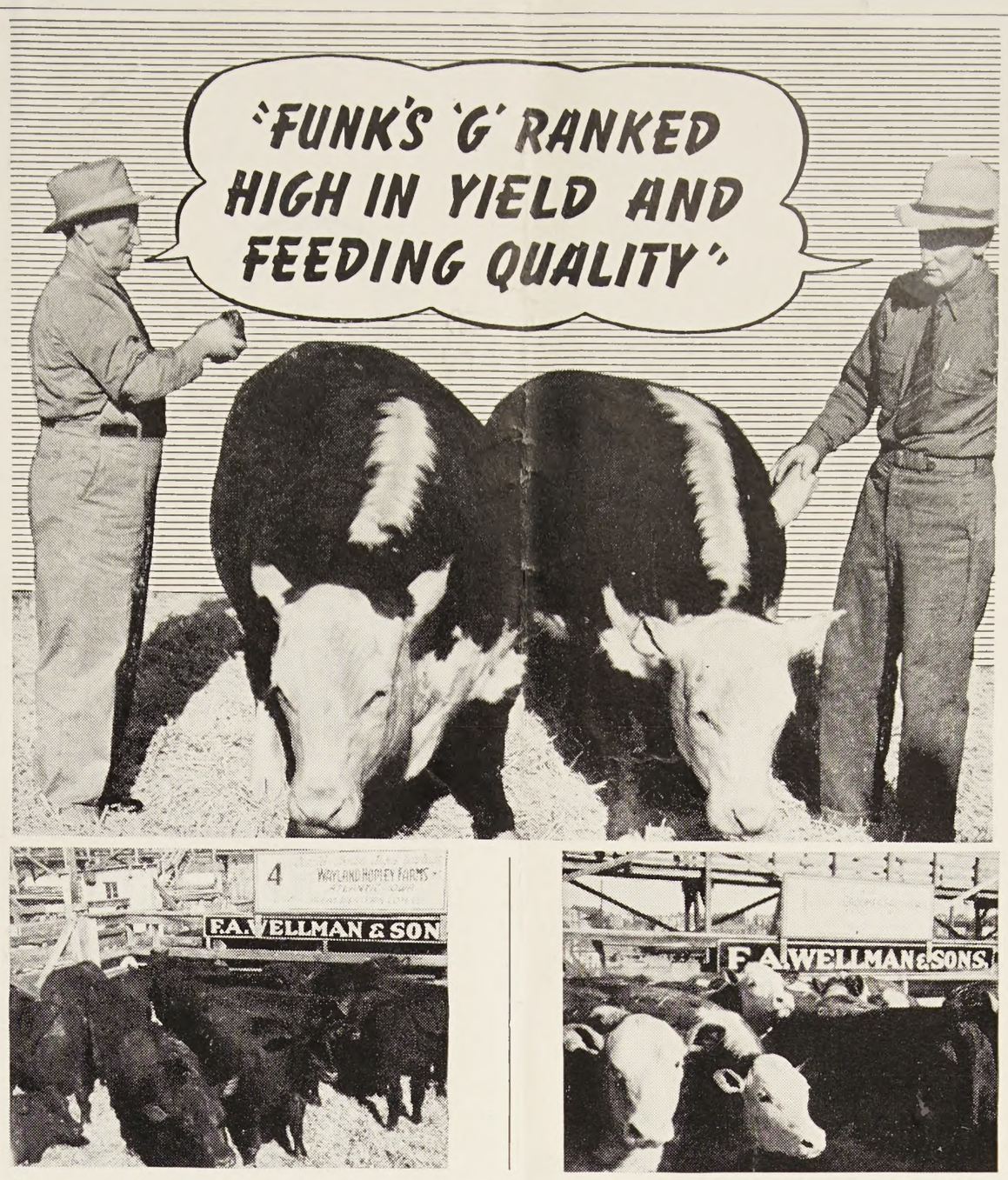
The unfavorable showing made by old corn in the Illinois cattle experiment will concern many farmers who are planning to feed or buy shelled corn from storage. Some farmers have asked about the advisability of grinding this 1937 or 1938 corn. Nebraska recently found, surprisingly, that beef heifers in a feeding experiment preferred their hybrid unground. The heifers in the cracked corn lot ate less than those on whole hybrid or whole open-pollinated. The cracked corn lot put on an average of 8.8 pounds per bushel eaten compared with 10.93 for the lot on whole hybrid and 10.68 for the open-pollinated lot.

To Grind of Not to Grind?

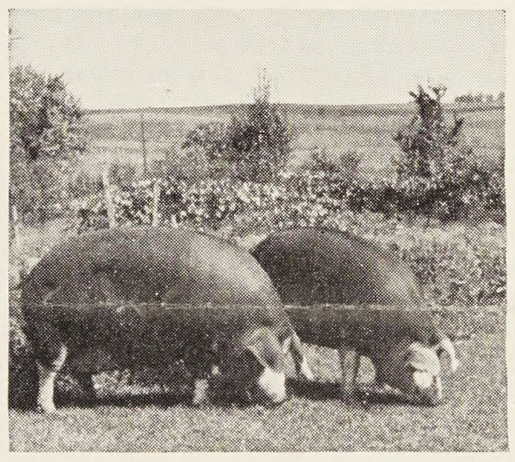
Despite these results, many cattle feeders are grinding old corn, whether hybrid or open-pollinated, particularly where hogs are not following the cattle. On an average 10% of shelled, 15% of ear and 20% of shock corn can be recovered by hogs and if you have hogs to recover this grain you get one to two pounds of pork per bushel corn fed to beef cattle. If you can not utilize this waste as pork produced, grinding may pay where corn is unusually hard. Undoubtedly, it pays in dairy rations. For hogs, grinding is a means of hastening the market date. Hogs will gain just as economically on hard, dry corn but they may eat less and require a longer period to reach market weight and finish.

Purdue University's latest report on hog feeding tests which have been conducted for more than two years confirm the claim it does not pay to grind corn for hogs, whether the corn is hybrid or open-pollinated. Although it did not pay the grinding did increase the rate of gain and decrease the amount of protein supplement required.

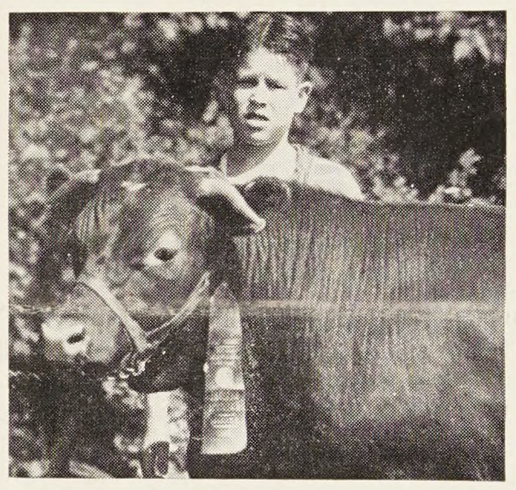
When offered a free choice of Reid's Yellow Dent and two different hybrids, hogs in the Purdue test ate 41 percent of the Reid, 33 percent of one hybrid and 26 percent of the other. These were eaten in the order of their hardness as determined by moisture absorption tests. However, when corns were fed individually to different lots there was no difference in the rate of either corn consumption or gain.



Top: Henry (left) and Morgan Rasmussen give their opinion of "G" Hybrids based on comparisons with other corns tried before they selected Funk's to fatten their reserve champion carlot. Above: Groomes Bros., Menlo, Ia. repeated their 1939 winning with these 2-year old Herefords that topped the 1940 Ak-Sar-Ben. Above, left: Hopley Angus are always contenders and always fed "G" Hybrid.



Schultes' Grand and Reserve Females of the 1940 Iowa State Fair.



Bert Wimmer and Ind. Reserve Champion.

Champion Hereford Hogs Fed on Funk's 'G' Hybrid

John C. Schulte of Norway, Iowa walked away with the championships in the Hereford hog classes at the Iowa State Fair in 1940. A tribute not only to his ability as a breeder but as a feeder, for championships are not awarded to poorly fitted animals in a hog state like Iowa. Schulte's Hereford Hogs were fitted on "G" Hybrids properly supplemented to give a well-balanced ration. Another tribute to the feeding quality of "G" Hybrids is thus officially recorded.

While Hereford Hogs with their characteristic red and white markings are rather new in the Corn Belt; their enthusiastic backers, of which Mr. Schulte is one, predict a great future for this rugged breed which is helping to turn corn into palatable and nutritious pork products. Continued success to you and the boys, John!

HOOSIER HOG MAN

Mr. Silas Mattingly of Loogootee, Indiana, and his landlord, Mr. J. B. Cunningham, Urbana, Illinois, have proven conclusively the value of Funk's G-Hybrids for live stock feeding. Mr. Mattingly has been making outstanding records for several years.

Last spring he raised twenty-eight pigs in three litters. Farrowing days ranged from March 7th to March 10th. These pigs went to market on August 21st, with an average weight of 203 pounds per head. Mr. Mattingly received $6.50 per hundred for his hogs.

On this farm the thrifty pig plan is followed, where the pigs are farrowed on clean ground and are raised on this ground until they are sent to market; thus avoiding parasites and diseases.

Mr. Mattingly has planted Funk's G-Hybrid corn for the past three or four years. This season his brood sows and market hogs were fed Funk's Hybrids G-94 and G-135, supplemented with soy bean meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, fish meal, tankage and alfalfa meal.

This is just another testimonial to the fact that all hybrids are not hard and flinty. Mr. Mattingly states that he has never had any trouble with his hogs being able to eat G-94 or G-135.

Silas Mattingly's Chester Whites and Chester-Duroc crosses gather for their "G" Hybrid feeding.

Funk Feeders Win Championships At Omaha Ak-Sar-Ben

Again at the Omaha Ak-Sar-Ben show this fall, Iowa and Nebraska farmers demonstrated the reasons they have come to know Funk's "G" Hybrids as "Champions of Field and Feedlot."

In a close placing, Henry and Morgan Rasmussen dropped the carlot championship to the Angus breed. But their Hereford yearlings which won the reserve riboon as well as championship of the breed were a real showy, smooth drove of cattle. The Hereford carlot competition brought the unusual spectacle of two "G" Hybrid feeders in there together for the purple. Groomes Bros. of Menlo, Iowa were back with another load of Hereford 2-year-olds that were at the top for their breed and weight. Packer buyers commented on the smooth finish carried by these big cattle.

Wayland Hopley showed a carlot of Angus yearlings that did credit to the thousands of fine animals that this Cass County, Iowa family is fitting for ring and show on Funk's "G" Hybrids. In close competition they won fourth place but many observers commented that if Hopley's had fed a larger draft for the show five more steers as good as the top ten would have been difficult to beat.

Wayland Hopley, Jr. showed the Champion Angus and reserve champion heifer of the show.

Junior Funk Feeders Sweep Indiana 4-H Show

Miss Francis June Wilbur of Veedersburg, Indiana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Wilbur, has proven her ability as a feeder of 4-H Club steers by again winning the 4-H Club Championship at the Indiana State Fair for the second consecutive year.

The steer, which she fattened and showed this year came from the herd of Gary G. Smith, RR3, Tipton, Indiana. The steer's name was Sir Echo. Sir Echo, as was his predecessor in 1939, was fattened on Funk's Hybrid G-53, supplemented by concentrates.

Frances June has been in 4-H Club work six years, and both she and her parents testify to the feeding value of Funk's G-53, when they say that it is the best feeding hybrid that they have ever used.

Francis June Wilbur and her second champion calf.

Bert M. Wimmer of Rockville, Indiana, the ten year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wimmer, got off to a good start in 4-H calf club work this year, when his Shorthorn steer, Ginger, won the reserve Grand Championship award in the 4-H Club class at the Indiana State Fair. Mr. Wimmer is doubly proud of the success of his son, in view of the fact that this calf was raised on their farm, and was selected from their purebred Shorthorn herd.

In addition to winning the Reserve Championship in the 4-H Club Class, Bert's steer was the Champion Shorthorn steer in the open class at the State Fair.

This is quite a record for a beginner in 4-H Club work, but Bert and his father Walter tell us that Funk's G-94, had something to do with the success which he achieved, since G-94 was fed exclusively, supplemented by concentrated feeds. In addition to the excellent feeding quality of G-94, Mr. Wimmer had a record of 118 bushels of G-94 per acre on his farm in 1939. He has used Funk's "G" Hybrids for the past two or three years, and says that G-94 is the best feeding hybrid that he has been able to find.

READY NOW FOR YOUR 1941 PLANTING

Here's a typical load of Funk's "G" Hybrid Seed Ears just as they came into our processing plants this fall at Bloomington, and Mason City, Ill. and Muscatine, Iowa. This corn is headed for the dryer after which it will be hand sorted, shelled and graded, ready for testing and bagging.

Excellent Quality 1940 Seed Crop is Being Processed

Sound Grain of High Germination Now Being Prepared For 1941 Planting

"G" Hybrid seed produced in 1940 which is now in the process of being finished into the various grades for accurate planting is of excellent quality.

Production fields have been scattered into various parts of the Corn Belt with most excellent results from the standpoint of quality of seed produced. While yields of seed in other years have been larger, it is doubtful if the quality of the seed itself has ever been better. Early germination tests which are run on each lot of seed as soon as it is dried indicate a very high germination equal to the excellent germination of recent years.

Field Sorters Used

Field sorters devised by Funks and Associate Growers are for the purpose of rough sorting the seed corn in the fields before it goes to the dryer. Much of the crop this year will be handled in this fashion. When you see these machines in operation it is easily understood why corn which is sorted in this way is better. Skilled workmen with full daylight under field conditions can do a much more accurate and careful job in sorting the corn than they can under the best possible artificial lighting. The field sorters supplement the elaborate processing and finishing equipment which Funks use to produce the highest quality seed obtainable.

New Grade Names

The standard grades produced by Funks and Associate Growers in previous years have been called large flat, regular flat, medium flat, large round, regular round and medium round. The term medium has previously been used in the flat and round grades to designate the smallest kernel size which was offered for sale, the small kernels being discarded and not merchandised. This has resulted in some confusion with customers who thought that medium indicated an in-between size. Beginning with the 1941 crop the flats and rounds previously called medium will be designated as small. The new grade will be identical in size of kernel with that which has previously been sold as medium.

New Expert Joins Funk Corn Breeding Staff

Leon Steele, Bloomington, Illinois has recently been added to the Corn Breeding Staff of Funk Bros. Seed Company. Mr. Steele comes to the organization with a wealth of experience acquired as an assistant to Dr. J. R. Holbert when Holbert was connected with the United States Department of Agriculture. Since discontinuing his work with the Federal Department, Mr. Steele has been employed by one of the large hybrid corn companies. In his new work with Funk Bros. Seed Company he will assist Dr. Holbert in development and improvement of "G" Hybrids with special reference to disease resistance and insect resistance.

Disease resistance and insect resistance of Funk's "G" Hybrids have been outstanding. With the assistance of Mr. Steele it is hoped to make great strides to further improvement along these lines.

Field sorters enable Funks to remove silks, husks and off-type or unsound ears under natural light before the seed leaves the field.

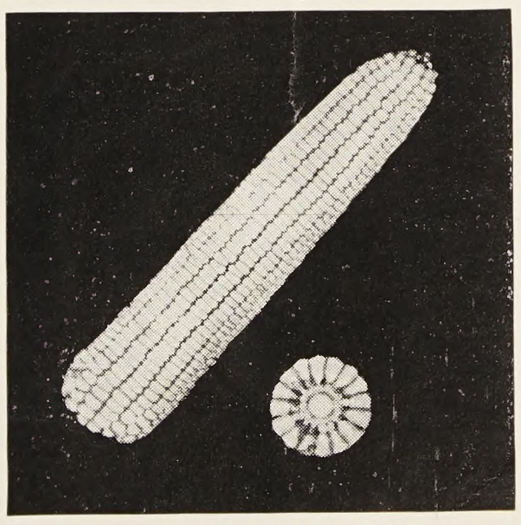
Outstanding New Hybrids Available In Funk's 'G' Line

Proven 1941 Models Win Places in Every Section of the Corn Belt

New "G" Hybrids are constantly emerging from the research program conducted by Funk Bros. Seed Company under the able direction of Dr. J. R. Holbert. Each year new outstanding hybrid creations are added to the list of "G" Hybrids. Supplies of these new hybrids are of course limited and in most cases they will not be available in any grade late in the season.

In the North Central Corn Belt, G-18, G-9 and G-12 have been added to the list of "G" Hybrids. G-18, G-11 and G-9 are just a trifle earlier than G-7 which has made such a splendid record in the Northern Corn Belt. G-12 is the same maturity as G-7.

In the North Central Corn Belt G-114 which has made an outstanding record farther north is doing a beautiful job



Funk's Hybrid G-12

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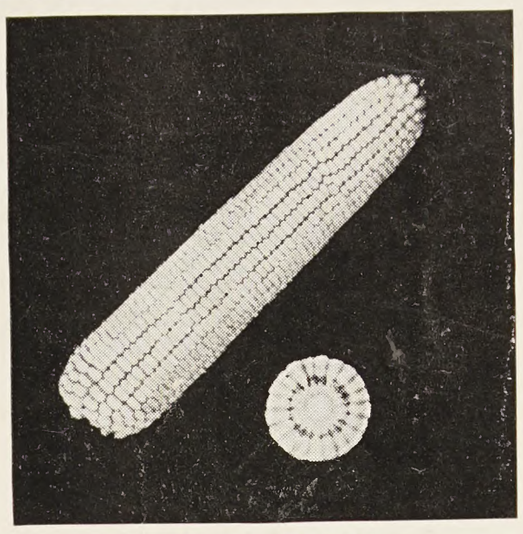
1940 HARVEST ISSUE, FUNK'S "G" HYBRID CORN BULLETIN FROM

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

"Birthplace of Commercial Hybrids"

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS



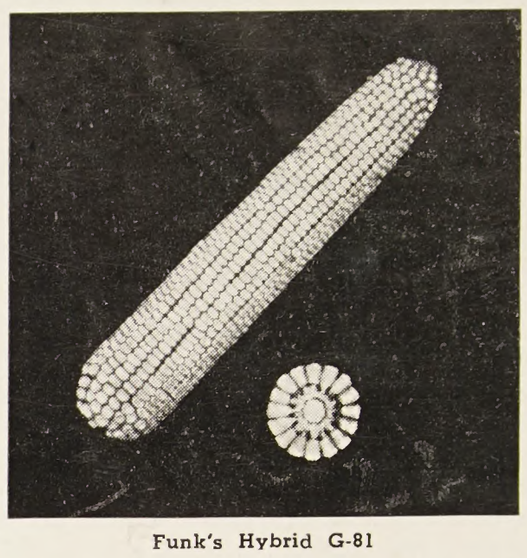
Funk's Hybrid G-114

as a medium early corn. We suggest to our customers in this territory that they use a limited amount of this hybrid along with the others which they will select.

In the Central Corn Belt G-77 which is just a little later than G-53 and just a little earlier than G-94 merits careful consideration. The unusual stalk quality of this hybrid is an outstanding contribution to the Central Corn Belt hybrids. G-81 is also a new one for the Central Corn Belt which merits consideration. G-81 has a beautiful rich golden color ear of high quality. This hybrid is approximately the same maturity as G-94. In the South Central and Southern Corn Belt which of course requires late maturing varieties, we suggest that our customers use G-88 and G-145 in limited quantities to determine to their own satisfaction the possibilities of these new late creations.

These new hybrids have been thoroughly tested before being offered commercially for the first time this fall. Those adapted to your locality may be seen in your local Funk trial plot where you can observe them growing under conditions identical with the conditions on your own farm.

To assist you further in selecting the best hybrid for your farm and your requirements, Funk Bros. are offering a new color circular which shows "G" Hybrids in natural size and color. With these natural color pictures it is easy for you to select the type of ear and kernel that you prefer. With each ear there is an accurate description of adaptation and characteristics which is compiled from



Funk's Hybrid G-81

field observations on Funk's more than 2500 trial and research plots. Your local "G" Hybrid representative will be glad to give you one of these handsome color circulars and will advise you from his own experience which hybrids are most worthy to be included in your 1941 planting.

CONTEST FIELD

Marvin Flora raised the 80 bu. "G" Hybrid crop selected for the 1940 Iowa State Cornhusking contest on the Mrs. David Dykstra farm near Mitchelville.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO. SEAL OF APPROVAL Funk Farms BRAND SEEDS BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

ALWAYS NO. 1 GRADE

40 KINDS FUNK FARMS BRAND SEEDS

INCLUDING CLOVERS, SWEET CLOVERS, GRASSES, GRAINS and PASTURE MIXTURES INOCULATION, SEED TREATMENT

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FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
Bloomington, Ill.

FUNK'S 'G'
25th. HYBRID Seed Crop
FARMERS! CHOOSE YOUR FUNK'S "G" HYBRID

FREE! Beautiful New 4-Color Strain Circular

It's easy now to get the type of ear and kernel you like. Funk's new Strain Circular shows "G" Hybrid Ears in Natural Size and Color . . . just like they will grow in your fields. Complete with complete descriptions, characteristics and adaptation from field observations on trial plots.

Write today or ask your local representative for your Free Strain Circular. Give your township and county to get edition containing hybrids for your locality, together with prices and terms.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.